FAMILY JARS.

A Chapter in the Lives of an Aged Couple.

MUCH MONEY-LITTLE HAPPINESS.

The Bottle as a Formidable Weapon of

Mrs Clara K Waring has commenced a suit for the facts in which are somewhat curious. Mrs. Waring, it is stated, is a lady about forty-five years of age, while Mr. Waring, the defendant in the case, is an aged man, being nearly seventy years old. As will be seen by a perusal of the complaint given below, which is met by answers denying all the material allegations, the defendant is a man of considerable wealth, being worth, as stated, nearly \$350,000. The case came before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Spe sial Term, yesterday, on a motion made by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, counsel for the plaintiff, for alimony

The complaint states that the parties were married m Kingston, Ulster county, on the 26th of October, 1862, and that they lived together until August 4, 1876; that the plaintiff was a good, faithful and kind wife, but that the defendant commenced a course of truel and inhuman treatment toward her, which culminsted in his abandoning her and leaving her withbut means of support. She says that in December, 1872, while they were boarding in a private family in the city of New York, being unable to sleep, she arose and walked quietly about the room. The detendant thereupon violently seized her by the wrist and wrung and visted it to such an extent as to cause her great pain and injury, which still continues. Shortly after retiring again for the night she again had occasion to get up, whereupon her husband arose, knocked her down, and while she was lying upon the floor put his knees, with the entire weight of his body, upon her, causing such severe inshe was obliged to remain at the house of a friend for two months under medical treatment. She complains further that prior to and on the 4th of August, 1876, she was very sick at No. 101 East Sixty-second street, where they were then keeping house, and that being apprehensive of her immediate death she asked the defendant to sit down and listen to her while she should express her testre as to her place of burial in case of her death; and while thus expressing her wishes "he commenced ridiculing her lears, accompanying the same with bronical remarks and in a sneering manner, and grunting in a manaer ridiculing her sickness, and used vio-lent anguage toward her, so as to greatly aggravate her mental and physical distress, so that she was sick and remained under the care of her physician for about the period of eight months," during which time her husband did not call upon her, but in the month of February, 1877, sent his son, William E. Waring and other servants, who removed all her furniture and stripped ner house so bare that she was unable longed to five there, and has bad no regular home since. She says further that he used abus, we language to her, and often threatened to leave her and not over shift for herself. He never supported her adequately, atthough he had, while hving with her, expended about \$6,000 a year for ordinary living expenses, exclusive of the ront of the house in which they lived. She then goes on to say that the defendant owned him houses and lots in the city of New York, which, according to his statements and rent books, have yielded rent to the amount of \$28,000 per annum, and on all of which but one there was no encumbrance whatever, but that on the Stin of November sat, for the purpose of defrauding her out of her rights, for a nominal consideration he conveyed the property to his son, William E. Waring, aithough he still continues to cally incepting the profits, and, as she beneves, is still the real time her husband did not call upon her, but

that time sae taiked about the occurrence, and said that Mr. Waring was a good man, but was rich, and wanted to give his money to his children by a former marriage, but she meant to have what she wanted; she never intended to do him bodily highry, but her temper was uncontrollable. The housekeeper states further that, instead of being sick, as she states in her companiat, she nased to dress herself and drive out hearly every day, and frequently left the house saying that she was going into the country, and would be absent days and even weeks at a time. In the carry part of January last she took the housekeeper she was going West and she did not require her services further. Since that time the housekeeper has not seen her.

SHE DID NOT LOVE HM.

The affidavit of the agent who has for some months paid the plaintiff her monthly allowance of \$100 states that at different times they had conversations about the case, and she said she was sorry for what she had done, but that she and her husband had argued about money, and she, thinking he wanted to get out of the house, snatched up the bottle and threw it at him. On one occusion she told this agent that she had not married the defendant for love; that she did not expect when she married him that he would heve so long and she had hoped that upon his death she would get her share of his money and marry a younger man. When the agent tried to find her to pay her the allowance for October she could not be found.

ABRESTED FOR SMEGGING.

The affidavits of the defendant's son, William A. Waring, sets forth that the plaintiff is a woman of high temper and to his knowledge used violent and passionate language toward the defendant, annoying and distressing him when he was ill. He further states that in August, 1876, his fatner came to his house weak and suffering from a wounded head which he said had been inflicted by the plaintiff and that he remained a long time sick on account of such treatment, He says that when the agent failed to find the plaintiff to pay her the allowa March, 1877; that she was arrested under said indica-ment by a United States marshal on or about the 8th day of May, 1877, at the city of New York, and was taken by said marshal to Rochester, N. Y., where she gave unit to appear at the Buffalo term of said District Court, to be held on the third Tuesday of August, 1877; that at said Buffalo term she made celanit, whereby her bail was forfeited; that on or about the 1st or 2d day of October, 1877, she was arrested at the city of New York, by a person of that purpose deputized, by the bondsmen on her said ban bond, and on the next day was taken to Lockport, N. Y., and surrendered to the United States District Attor-ney and committed to jail, and that for that reason the monthly allowance made for her by the defendant was not paid, as the person employed to carry it to her could not find her.

At the couclusion of the argument the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

MRS. NEWMAN'S DEATH

Detective Forbes, of the Brooklyn police, called upon Sergeant Kealy yesterday to inquire if he had a warrant for the apprehension of William Wright, alias Montgomery. The Sergeant stated that he had a war rant, issued by Coroner Woltman, for the arrest of Wright, who was implicated in a malpractice case. It appears that he came to the house of Mrs. Coleman, of No. 747 Sixth street, in company with a Mrs. Newman, who said she was suffering from a pain in

Newman, who said she was suffering from a pain in the back, but who became ill quite suddenly and died on Friday last. Mrs. Coleman states that the decased was a casual acquaintance, who concealed the cause of her fillness, and that she kept her in the house only from charitable motives.

Wright was arrested about cieven o'clock yesterday morning on complaint of P. C. Barnard, a brother of the deceased, at his residence, No. 479 Keat avenue. The accused, as soon as he found himself in custody, stated that he would go willnessy with the officer. He appeared to be somewhat excited and wished to make a statement. The officer informed him, however, that he had better not say anything must be reached the station house. The prisoner evi-

ago Charles Wright called on Mrs. Coleman at No. 747 Sixth street, this city, with the deceased, and introduced her. The prisoner, who is a plasterer, miormed Mrs. Coleman at the time that he lived in the house with Mrs. Newman as a boarder. Last Tuesday Mrs. Newman again visited Mrs. Coleman and complained of severe pants in her side and of other affections. She became delirious on Friday and died during the day. A post-mortem examination was made by Deputy Coroner Cushman, who toung the brain congested and the generative organs inflamed.

A reporter of the Heraln galled at the life of the life of

A reporter of the Herald called at the late resi-A reporter of the Herallo called at the late residence of the deceased, No. 479 Kent avenue, last evening, where he found her relatives in the deepest greef. They informed the reporter that they had refrained from speaking of the case as yet and would continue to do so until the proper time. This they did partially from a promise made to the Coroner. They regretted that some newspapers had already published a portion of the case.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

INTERESTING EVENTS DECIDED AT DEXTER PARK.

One hundred or more spectators gathered at Dexter Park, pear Jamaica, L. L., yesterday, to witness a pigeon shooting contest, the proprietor having hung up a purse of \$70, open to all comers. Seven entries were made, the conditions being 15 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards fall, and Long Island rules to govern. A sweepstakes of five birds each, \$3 entrance, followed the principal event.

DEXTER PARK, NEAR JAMAICA, L. I., NOVEMBER 19, 1877.—Purse \$70. of which \$40 to the first, \$20 to the second and \$10 to the third; 15 birds each; 30 yards rise, 100 yards fall; 134 ounce shot; H and T traps; both barrels allowed and Long Island rules to govern.

Taibot. 01111, 11111, 11111-14
Ward. 11110, 11111, 11111-14
Broadway. 1111*, 11100, 11111-12
"McGinniss" 01111, 01011, 11111-12
Hu;hes. 11110, 11111, 00111, 1111-12
Van Wyck. 11010, 11101, 10110-10
Woods. 10*01, 01101, 11111-9

*Dead out of bounds.

SAME DAY...—Sweepstakes, \$3 entrance, 5 birds each, same conditions as above; ties, three each; \$10 to first, \$7 to second and \$4 to third.

Taibot—1 1 1 1, 1 1 0.

West—1 1 1 1, 1 1 0.

Broadway—1 1 1 1 1, 1 0* 0*.

Woods—1 0 0—retired.

Van Wyck—0 1 0—retired.

Wilhams—1 1—retired. * Dead out of bounds.

• Dead out of bounds.

Talbot and West divided first and second money and Broadway and Woods third money. Referee—Mr. Lamphoar, L.I.G.C. Time of shooting—Two hours and five minutes.

THE PROPOSED TEN BROECK-

PAROLE MATCH. A VISIT TO MR. F. B. HABPER-HIS WILLING-

NESS TO MAKE THE MATCH-THE CONDITION OF TEN BROECK.

(From the Kentucky Live Stock Record, Nov. 17.1 The Associated Press despaten that appeared in the papers of Monday last announcing that Mr. P. Lordlard was willing to match Parole against Ten Broeck at Jerome Park, New York, or Louisville, Ky., any distance, for not less than \$20,000, next spring, was not credited in sporting circles in Kentucky. We called upon Mr. H. P. McGrath to learn the facts of the case, and be informed us that Mr. P. Lorillard had made such an offer to him at the Hoffman House, New York city, and was willing to leave the offer open until the 1st of January. Mr. McGrath did not know whether Mr. Harper was cognizant of the banter, as it was not made in the latter's presence. That part of the Associated Press despatch that says "Mr. Harper will not make the match or bet a dollar on any horse he owns, but has agreed to let Mr. H. P. McGrath and other turimen in Kentucky have control of Ten Broeck to match bim against Parole or any other horse in the country for a race on the Louisowned nine houses and lots in the city of New York,
which, according to his statements and rent books,
have yielded rent to the amount of \$28,000 per annum,
and on all of which but one there was no encumbrance
whatever, but that on the Sta of November ast, for the
purpose of derivating her out of her rights, for a nommai consideration he conveyed the property to his
son, William E. Waring, although he still continues to
cully the profits, and, as sho beneves, is still the real
owner of the property, which is worth \$500,000, beslues some \$30,000 worth of personal property. She
says she is forty-five years old and unspie to work,
owing to bodily debility, and is wholly deprived of
means of support, whereupon she asks for a separation from bed and board and that the plaintiff be compelled to provide for her.

On the motion Mr. Shaffer read the petition of the
plaintiff, setting forth the same facts substantially as
given above. In opposition to this inflication were
by a perusal thereof, put the case in an entirely different light.

The affidavit of the housekeeper shows that the
separation in August, 1876, was caused by the plaintiff's throwing a heavy bottle at the defendant, which
struck him on the flead, made him insensible and
very sick, and that when he got able to move he left
the house. The plaintiff then said that she threw the
bottle intending to scare him and not meaning to hurt
him. The housekeeper remained in the house with
the plaintiff until the following January, and during
that time see talked about the occurrence, and shad
that Mr. Waring was a good man, but was rich, and
wanted to give his money to bus children by a lorner
marriage, but she meant to have what she
wanted of the season. other horse in the country for a race on the Louis-ville course next spring," is untrue. Mr. Harper

with the opening of the season.

We were auxious to know what Mr. Harper and his trainer, Harry Colston, thought of his defeat, and how they accounted for the poor exhibition he made at Baitimore. Both gave the same reply—that they could not account for it, as the horse the day before the race appeared to be in excellent health and condition. They state also that fen Brocck did not begin to cough or show any effects of columntial after his arrival at Jerome Fark. Though neither his owner nor trainer charge that the horse was get at, they say it has been impossible to get him to eat an apple since the Baitimore races until to-day, which he has herefore been extremely fond of. We went from the house to the stable to inspect Ten Brocck, and when he was led out we confess that he looked a mere wrock of the prand horse he was last spring. He looks weak and dull out of the eyes, his coat is starting and he is extremely low in flesh, his neck as thin as a yearing filly 2. One can the eyes, his coat is starting and he is extremely low in flesh, his neck as thin as a yearing filly 2. One can count every rib in his body, and his quarters are deeply creased and muscles weated away. We account for his celeat at Bailtimore from cold and extreme lowness of flesh, and it will take him some months to get back in form for a spring campaign. The Louisville Jockey Club should at once go to work to consummate this grand match between the rival kings of the ture, and it would be well to see it Mr. Lordiard could not be induced to run some of the Post Stakes matches he offered at Bailtimore, for two, three, four and five year olds and upward, of \$2,000 each, \$1,000 forfeit, at the same meeting. We have no doubt that the Louisville Jockey Gub will add as much money to the stakes as either Jerome Park or Saratoga.

HORSE NOTES.

The racehorses of the West are moving toward the South. The stables of M. Weich, Jennings & Hunt, James Hill, Elmore & Stokes and A. Keene Richards have started for New Orleans to take part in the races which begin there on the 1st day of December and continue three days.

A general meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National I rotting Association will be held at the office of the Association, at Hartford, Conn., December 4,

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The tournament started under the auspices of the New York Chess Club, at the Caté Cosmopolitan, is now fairly progressing and exciting a good deal of interest among chess players. It is a handicap tournsment, the players being divided in four classes. The first class gives the odds of "pawn for the move" to the second class; pawn and move to the third class the second class; pawa and move to the third class and pawn and two moves to the fourth. There are eighteen entries, each having to play two games with each other, and six prizes will be awarded by the club, the principal prize being a handsome gold meral. Following are the scores as they stood at last accounts:—Audrews, first Glass, won 4; Brumme, fourth class, lost 3; Cahen, third, lost 3; Doyle, first, won 2 lost 2; Greenberger, first, won 1; Hautman, third, won 5, lost 6; Dr. Jeniz, second, won 3, drawn 1; Leewenberg, third, drawn 1, lost 3; Staengien, third, won 1, lost 1; Teed, first, won 1; Wailon, third, won 3.

THE WRIGHT MEDAL.

On Saturday last the Wright Medal was contested for at the Glen Drake Rifle Range. The distances for this match were 100 and 200 yards, standing; 300 and 400 yards, kneeling; 500 and 600 yards, prostrate; five shots at each distance; no sighting shots; the highest

TOW MUCH TO BEAR.

The Atlantic Avenue Railroad tow boys, of Brooklyn, stopped work yesterday because Mr. William wished to make a statement. The officer informed him, however, that he had better not say anything until be reached the station house. The prisoner evidently changed his mind on the way, for upon his arrival there he declined speaking on the subject. He was afterward taken before Justice Ward and by him remanded to the custody of Coroner Woltman.

The woman's historia.

The deceased, who was the whow of James S. Newman, was twenty-nine years of age and had been residing with her lather, Charles I. Burnard, at No. 4.0 Kent avoide Brooklyh. About a month CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE - RESISTANCE OF EM-PLOYERS-CONTRADICTORY REPORTS-INTER-VIEW WITH A MANUFACTURER --- A RUSH OF DISTRESS WARRANTS-CASES IN COURT.

By attending the meetings and listening to the reports of both strikers and employers at this time one vill find himself involved in a maze of contradictions from which is will be difficult to extricate the real facts. Take yesterday for example. The reporters heard at the headquarters of the central organization of strikers, amid general congratulations, statements from some of the leading shops that led them to believe the experiment of employing inexperienced girls in the place of experienced workmen and workwomen had well nigh collapsed. The delegate from Straiton & Storms announced that most of the young girls employed by that firm had just been discharged, "Having," facetiously remarked the Chair, "no doubt, completed their apprenticeship." Then the delegate from Kerbs & Spies and the delegate from Glaccum & Strosser said that these firms had also turned the girls adrift. This paturally produced the impression among the strikers that the manufacturers had thrown up their hands, so far as the substitution of green girls for old hands was concerned.

"Will the employment of girls prove successful asked the reporter of a leading striker before the above reports were made. "Yes," was the reply, "successful in one respect—in spoiling more tobacco than they make up in cigars." And that is probably the secret of the dismissals of mexperienced girls from the shops mentioned.

WHAT A MANUFACTURER SAYS. On the other hand, a visit of the reporter to E. A. Smith, President of the National Association of Cigar-makers (bosses), disclosed these facts:—Mr. Smith said, "The employment of girls has been successful iar beyond our expectations. They learn quickly and thoroughly. Their work is fine and neat. The cigars they turn out are not as rough as some of the cigars made by men who not as rough as some of the cigars made by men who have been at the trade for years. Bunchers make, on an average, 400 cigars a day, and rollers average 275. Of course, we do not expect them to work as fast as the old hands, as they have not had the experience. In fact, they are doing so well that some of the manufacturers have concluded to put this label on the boxes of cigars made by the girls.

The cigars contained in this box were made by
AMERICAN SIRLS,
Educated since the strike.

"If the strikers stay out two or three weeks longer," added Mr. Smith, "there will be no work for them, as the girls will be far enough advanced to take their places. We are determined hereafter to employ American girls in preference to the strikers. We are resolved not to make any compromise."

From the above conflicting reports the public can judge whether the "American girl" as a cigarist is or to not a success.

are resolved not to make any compremise."

From the above conflicting reports the public can judge whether the "American girl" as a cigarist is or is not a success.

The Executive Committee of Manufacturers held a meeting yesterday in relation to a bill before Congress affecting the cigar making interest.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF STRIKERS.

The following contributions were yesterday received:—Ladies' Bohemian Society, \$100; Chicago, \$100; Milwaukee, \$30; Bohemian Church, \$12 64; confectioners, \$10 10; Greenville, N. J., \$5; Kansas City, \$125, and some others.

The Springfield bands, in response to the order, "Strike!" have struck.

Mr. Herdt, of Sixth street, had a hearing yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining if he could not keep the few men he was now able to employ at full wages. He was asked whether he intended to take back all the men who had struck in his shop. He replied that he had not work enough for them all. If they (the organization), would sell his cigars he would take them all back, it was declared that he must do so or give up business.

The organization became responsible for the rent of nucleon lamilies ejected from tenement houses. Mr. Fritz, No. 117 Ridge street, offered two vacant structures free for rejected tenants.

Three families, ejected from Stratton & Storms' tenement houses in Alien street, were removed to new quarters in Clinton and Frith streets, accompanied by a band of music, flags flying, crackers firing, dancing and other indications of a Fourth of July jubilee.

This is expected to be a lively week in distress warrant cases, the principal manufacturers having resolved to eject all tenants who do not pay rent. They say they have waited since the 1st of the month and now they must go out or pay up. To meet the emergency the Committee con Rooms of the Central Organization has been increased to twenty-live. The committee report plenty of rooms on hand for all that may come. Blaskapf, Cannon Street, yesterday had fourteen distress warrants issued. A delegate said this wholesat

inevitably be driven from New York.

GIVIL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Dispossess proceedings were commenced in the Seventh District Court yesterday, by Kerbs & Speis against ignatz Troester and twelve other cigarmakers, their tenants, Judge Pinckney presiding. The court room was filled with Bohemian cigarmakers, who patiently sat out the lengthy proceedings, of which they comprehended but little. After a long argument and examinations of Troester, Hans, the financial agent of Kerbs & Speis, and Bendheim, foreman of the lactory, who figures in the cases as agent, had been disposed of, the Judge first gave a decision in favor of the complainants, but afterward reserved his decision must this moralise. The coursel for the layor of the complainants, but afterward reserved his decision until this morning. The counsel for the prosecution advanced the proposition that rental had been demanded and refused, while counsel for the defence claimed that there was no money paid, rental being deducted from the wages and that there had been no regular agreement to pay in advance. Truester, the defendant, was unable to testify in English or in German, and could only talk in Bohemian. The gentleman who was accepted after several railures to obtain a person with a knowledge of English and Bohemian gave "ja" as the affirmative answer of the witness and was surprised to be corrected by the Judge and counsel on both sides. Troester, when asked a question requiring a simple answer, yes or no, would persist in lengthy explanations that made the Judge and everybody else impatient.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

No. 65 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-So much controversy has been occasioned in regard

to the Paris Exposition that exhibitors know less now than ever before. At least this is the impression that the last meeting held at Philadelphia has left with me. I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing you the present letter. There is no ground for discussion upor the clauses of the regulations saying that each country shall be represented near the French Commission by a commission of its own or a delegate. No letter of the Duc Decazes or any other can alter this. Even at the present time when any application is made by a foreigner to the French Commission such application is referred to the official representative of

application is referred to the official representative of the country from which it omnances.

First—Yet it is not an official letter. It is simply from the Duc Decazes to a friend—not from the Minister des Affaires Errangères.

Second—it practically says:—"If the United States Minister (an official) takes under his protection ies demarches made by the clitzens of the United States, we will receive their request and consider it." To receive or consider a request is not to accept it.

Third—should the United States Minister introduce any parties can the French government accept the American exhibitors on the same ground as the French? No, as he would have to create an American branch.

French? No, as he would have to create an American branch.

Fourth—It Congress refuses to do anything can General Noyes take anybody "under his protection?" It he not now keeping those 1,000 applications that are said to be in Paris?

Fifth—The entere management of the Exposition is under the supervision of the Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, and not of the Ministère des Allaires Etrangeres.

During a conversation which I have had with one of the officers of the proposed union of exhibitors the question was:—"Suppose we should go to Paris with all the signatures that we have, the letter of Duc Decases and an introduction from the United States Minister, would the French government refuse or consecut to receive our exhibitors !"

Answer—Nother, perhaps. First, in taking such a step you would put the cart before the borse, as most probably your demarche would be considered in this way:—Now that you have so many signatures can you not on the strength of them obtain of your government the appointment of a single delegate—your Minister, for instance? Then all difficulties would be removed.

The conclusion is that an official representative is

oved. imperatively necessary. Allow me also to take this opportunity to answer briefly some of the most important inquiries generally made by the public, who are Interested.
The Par's Exposition is national and under the en-

Interesical.

The Pars Exposition is national and under the entire control of the government. Space, steam power, gas, water, are given leed. Goods, products or inventions retering the Exhibition grounds are protected upon the simple application for a certificate, delivered gratuitously, and the said certificate is good for three months after the close of the Exposition, and without prejudice to the patent. All goods exhibited and sold shall pay only the duty according to the tariffs of the most avored nation. This is the bost opportunity that can be offered to American manufacturers to itera how they can compete with other nations in the French market. The lose prevaining among manufacturers is that they cannot compete at all. Few are right; many are wrong.

American exhibitors may address themselves solely to the United States Commissioner and not to Paria.

Traising that this may be of some benefit to parties interested, I am, &c.,

P. S.—I have just received from Paris the names of the proposed Franco-American conjects of manufacturers in 1878, referred to at the myeting in Philadelphia on Friday last. The following gentlemen will probably be the officers—M. Mentor, Deputy of Semoci-Marno, president; M. Heidard, president de PUnion Nationale du Commisco et de Pindustrie, vice president; M. Leon Chottica, secretary.

"THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY."

A NEW SCHOOL FOR THE ETHICAL TRAINING OF AMERICAN YOUTH-INTERVIEW WITH PRO-PESSOR FELIX ADLER, THE FOUNDER OF A NEW RELIGION.

On Sunday morning last, after Professor Fellx Adler had concluded his sermon on the "Religion of Humanity," at Standard Hall, he stated that in view of the many applications received by him from various parties in regard to the organization of a school where the principles of this religion could be inculcated to the youth of America he would be pleased to meet parents and guardians and confer with them on the subject. Among the audience who usually frequent the Professor's Sunday morning lectures are to be found always many merchants, importers and bankers, their daughters and wives, and of these it was noticed at the time quite a number availed themselve of the invitation to confer with Professor Adler in regard to the new school. So crowded was the anteroom, however, and so eager was the desire of many to participate in the conference, that the aim and onject of the new school could only be conjectured by those who had witnessed the crowds attendant upon the Professor's lectures.

"Are not most of these people Jews and Germans ?" asked a HERALD reporter of a member of the

"There are a large number of German Jews among the members of the society, but quite a number of Americans, and even Irishmen are upon the roll of membership-those who were Christians and who have separated themseives from the regular Church, "come-outers," as they used to be called. This move ment, you see, to participate in the School Conference is the result of a spontaneous call made by most of them for several weeks past, and it is in response to that call that the decision has been arrived at by the Board of Trustees to organize a school for the benefit of the children of members."

that call that the decision has been arrived at by the Board of Trustees to organize a school for the benefit of the children of memoers."

THE OFFICENS OF THE NEW CHURCH.

It was further ascertained that the Society for the Promotion of Ethical Culture numbers from two hundred and fifty to three hundred members, who are taxed at the minimum rate of \$10 per annum, though, of course, they are at theory to subscribe to the society's funds whatever their means allow. Mr. Joseph Seigman, the banker, is the chastman of the Board of Prustees, and Mr. Lauterbaen the vice chairman. The steady growth of this society, having for its main object a total estrangement of the masses from the religious dogmas of the past and the enablishment of a school for children with the avowed purpose of antagonism to all courches, so called, was considered of sufficient importance for a representative from the Herrich to ascertain all particulars in regard to this innovation in the religious world.

THE RIGH PRIEST OF THE NEW MELIGION.

He found Professor Feirs Adler, the soul and spirit of this new movement, at his residence in Lexington avenue. Modest and difficent in the extreme, the young professor, who aims to be the founder of a new religion, eachewed all and every desire to court newspaper notoricity. The gentlemen who had organized the Society for the Promotion of Einical Culture, he said, were already assured of success, and the societies they desired to have inculcated were growing perceptibly and steadily without any particular effort. Especially was it so with the school they intended to establish. It was important to bring up their children in a manner that was in accord with the religious principles of their parents, and as all of them only regarded the School enterprise as an experiment it would be better to waten its progress for a white and then spread all the details before the public.

THE SCHOOL SECURES THE FORMS of all of them only regarded the school enterprise as an experiment in would be better to waten its progr

training for the children of liberals.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF TRACHING RELIGION.

The system would be twofold. There would be an ethical training of children from ten years to maturity. They would not be instructed in any one religious system, but in religion generally. They would receive a systematic instruction in the history of all religions, thus embracing the noblest religious systems of the world. They would be able to take the very best out of Buddhism, Monammedanism, Judism and Christianity. There was some quality of rottenness in them all, and the peculiar features of each would enable the could to group them in a manner that would present a perfect harmony of ideas.

marked difference in the religious instruction of children and that of the more advanced youth.

THE NEW SCHOOL TO BE OPENED NEXT WEEK,
On Sunday next he would announce the day when the new sensor would be opened, which would not be delayed beyond next week, and the religious instruction of the youth placed under his charge would then be open to the examination and criticism of the press and the public. At the conference with the parents all were enthusiastic for him to enter upon his layor at once. He leared not but that the new school, it successful, would aid materially in the spread of these humanitarian ideas and would be a vast benefit to the entire community.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

CLOSE OF THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE'S WORK-\$675,600 TO BE RAISED BY THE CHURCHES

The Apportionment Committee met vesterday morn ing to divide up the appropriations among the several annual conterences to be raised by them during the current ecclesiastical year. This committee consisted solely of the representatives of the annual conterences, on whom depends very largely the raising of the sums appropriated. The General Missionary Committee met at two o'clock, Bishop Peck presiding, and went over the work of the Apportionment Committee to revise and indorse, and thus give legal form to its action. The banner conference of the Church Is Philaderphia, which has been assersed \$46,000. The New York and New York East conferences approach Philadel phia nearer than any other, their assessments

Philadeiphia, which has been assessed \$46,000. The New York and New York East conferences approach Philadelphia rearer than any other, their assessments being \$42,000 and \$35,000 respectively. Baltimore Conference comes next, bearing an assessment of \$30,000. The apportionments as mainly sottled by the General Committee are as follows:—

APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1878.

Foreign Missions—Liberia, \$100; South America, \$200; East China (Foccaew), \$220; Central China (Kinkhan), \$50; North China (Pesing), \$50; Norway, \$1,000; Sweden \$1,400; North India, \$4,000; South India, \$4,500; North China (Pesing), \$50; Norway, \$1,000; Sweden \$1,400; North India, \$4,000; Japan, \$100. Foreign Missions in Territories of the United States—Arizona, \$50; New Mexico, \$500. Japan, \$100. Foreign Missions in Territories of the United States—Scanoinavian Missions—Northwest Swedian Conference, \$2,000; Central German Conference, \$2,000; Central German Conference, \$2,000; Central German Gonier-ence, \$6,000; Chicago German, \$2,750; East German, \$4,000; Louisiana German, \$250; Northwest German, \$4,000; Louisiana German, \$2,50; East German, \$4,000; Louisiana German, \$2,00; Southwest German, \$4,000; Louisiana German, \$2,500; Central Anabama, \$200; Central Onto, \$13,000; Central Anabama, \$200, Central Onto, \$13,000; Central Pennsylvania, \$15,000; Gentral Tennessee, \$600; Colorado Conference, \$4,000; East Gences, \$20,000; East Gence, \$

once charge are raised.

Dr. Clarke, of Boston, presented a report asking for the publication of a monthly missionary magazine. After discussion the matter was reterred to the Board of Managers, with power. After a little routine business the committee adjourned without day.

THE VOTE IN THE SEVENTH.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE FIGURES IN CROKEN'S ELECTION DISTRICT—INDICTMENTS THREAT-

CHURCHMEN ON AMUSEMENTS.

In Newark yesterday the Methodist preachers at their weekly meeting considered the subject, "How far is the Church justifiable in resorting to amuse ments for the raising of money?" Dr. Swan begat the discussion, making an interesting speech. Remarks were also made by Rev. liessrs, Gilbert, Weed, Dr. Brice, Dr. Larew and others. The tone of the speeches was not in layer of many of the methods in vogue.

OAKEY HALL'S LECTURE.

"THE GREAT PODUNK WILL CASE" TO BE

TRIED IN NEW YORK IN DECEMBER. Ex-Mayor Hall, as has been announced, is about to ake the Lyceum piatform and lecture throughout the country, beginning at Boston. A Henaud reporter, meeting a representative of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, who will manage the lecture course, obtained from h in the information that the ex-Mayor will certainly appear on the platform as announced in Sunday's HERALD. "The people," said the representative, who modestly desired his name withheld from the public, like new comers, and in this capacity Mr. Hail is new. The idea of beginning in Boston is that Mr. Hall was a law student at Harvard, in the same class with President Hayes, and went to England from Bos ton. Other lectures will follow the one announced and there is to be a lecture specially adapted to New York State, to be called 'The Great Pougns Will Case,' containing funny and caustic suggestions for future legislation.'

THE COMING LECTURE
in reply to further questions the modest agent

in reply to further questions the modest agent said:—

"Mr. Hail must know (as the Cape Cod fishermen phrase it) a 'goodish heap' about the humbugs and sailent points of trials, which are last tending to drive rich men to die in New Jersey. Tammany affairs have become state, and the 'Crueble' drama was a mistake. The lecture win be different. His subject is an imaginary trial, but patterned precisely after the pure and unadulterated, as it may be any week with nessed, and no where whith more variety of tun, burlesque, romance and pathos than in this city, the trial being the vehicle in which the deas of the lecture ride inside, with the rhetoric outside and the language behind."

"I wonder," continued the bashful representative, "that he lawyer-lecturer ever thought of doing it before. See what a variety of thought and language can be introduced. Now a juror talks, then a winness; now one counses who is oratorical, then another who is quaint and solon Shinghah; again others who are comic, and finally the Judge charges sententiously. Then think of the seems in the jury room, a scene which was the only good one in Hail's drama of 'Crucibie.'"

A FANCT SKETCH.

"It will, then, be a truly representative sketch."

"It will, then, be a tray representative sketch," said the Heralic reporter.

"Way," said the representative, letting himself out a little metaphorically, "it is a lord mayor's dinner to the golid of hierature; so many are the courses. First of all, the trial takes place in the Panthoen of History, smid the liminated windows, monuments and trescoes, which are all postically portrayed. Then Father Time presides as other justice; rosy-diagreed Aurora is cierk; Harpocrates, the god of silence, is the crier; Cupid, the interpreter; Cito, the shorthand writer; Apollo, the chief usner, and Fame is the plantiff. Her coursel is a distinguished auvocate, not unknown to the seven by eight commission. There are liteon historical defendants, each represented by as many shining lights of the Bar from Chicago to Boston. The eighteen Christian centuries, which are persondied, compose a strict jury for selection. An editor, who has been fifty years in public life, is the expert witness. One of the counsel is the bete noir of many a court room. The jury pass upon the respective claimants after due challenging of the jury, the questions and answers (and by the way a great poet is also a witness), interruptions and exceptions, repartees, cloquence by counsel, common sense from the bench, stupidities and fun in the Jury room and a happy result generally. The whole conceived and executed in a complimentary and scholarly spirit, with no little information and illustration, but, of course, abounding with touches of irony."

"The "Poduk & Will Case," for the region of New York, will come upon the beards early in December."

DR. CORNING'S ART LECTURE.

The third lecture in Dr. Corning's very interesting the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Associa tion building. These lectures have become so popular that the small hall will no longer hold the audiences which gather to hear them. The lecture yesterday was on the subject of "Ancient Art in Greece," was illustrated by photographs and Albertypes of tamous temples, tamilies and pieces of sculpture. These illustrations seem to impress the subjects of description vividly on the mind of the hearer, and are a

would enable the cuild to group them in a manner that would present a perfect harmony of ideas.

The highest class for adults would be instructed in the philosophy of othics.

There was aiready a class being organized now for boys and girls of thirteen to fitteen years of age, but under the proposed new system there would be a marked difference in the religious instruction of chillenges were written, when the dating back to 1,000 years before Christ, when the wonderful epics of Homer were written, when, so far as we know, art had no monuments of importance. The most important relic of that period is the hon influence of the Orient on the art of Greece, their sculptures in the primitive period, the relief of the Tempte of Assos and to the well preserved metopes from the oldest Temple of Slienus. These are the memorials of the childboot of Greena art. Another important fact in the modding of Greena art was the great public attention paid to physical strength and comeliness, which was an element so important in their civilization that its achievement so important in their civilization that its achievements were the standards of chronological records, within a little more than two centuries and a half following the first Olympiad is located the runimental period of Grecian art. Among the most important architectures of this period was that of the Temple of Silenus in the Island of Sicily and the first Parthenon at Athens. As the palace was the proper symbol of Grecian freedom. The temple the symbol of Grecian freedom. The temple was not like the Christian sanctuary for congregation and public discourse, but was a home for the image of the divinity, to whom the building was addicated, and also a depository of the public greater of the various architectural and soulptural members. The second great age of Grecian art may be called the Ægeantian, so denominated from their great monument, the Ægina marbles, now in the museum of sculpture in Munich. Without any attempt at lacial expression these sculptures give a wonderful showing by physical action, the development of muscle and timb, and this series of sculptures may be regarded as marking the transition from the primitive to the classic age of Grecian art. The rise of the classic age of Grecian art to which we now come, may be traced to the giorious victories won by Grecce over the Porsans, under Xerxes. Its great representative monuments stand in history as symbols of gratitize for the national deliverance. These wonderful buildings were erected on the Aeropolis of Athens, and the chief of them was the Parthenon, o which licinus was the architect and Phidias the sculptor. The great sculptures on this building, on the pediments of the Frieze and the metapes, constitute in their present condition the so-called Eigia marbles, now in the British Museum, which were purchased from Lord Eigia by the English nation for about \$160,000. Other representative monuments of the classic age of Grecian art were named, which brought the survey down to the third great period, caffed the age of the Peloponosatan War, of whi

THE SEASON OF FAIRS.

The season for church fairs seems to be at its height. Two were commenced in a night in this city. One in mid of the German free schools was held in Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery. other was held at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal charch, under the suspices of the ladies of the
congregation. Both are to continue for one week.

Mr. Tamage's fair, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, begau last night and will continue until next Sonday.
The fair is held in the body of the church, the old
building, or lay college, being used as a funch room.
The fair of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Father Eugene Magure pastor, will shortly be opened in the lecture room of the church, Fourth avenue and 117th arrect, Harism.

FIREMEN INSPECTED.

The annual inspection of the Fire Department has recently been commenced. All the apparatus in the houses and the discipline of the men are inspected under the direction of Assistant Chief Engineer Shay Dr. Fowler presented a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, asking presiding elders to see their preachers, collectively or individually, and get them to fix upon a specific day when the missionary interests of the Church can be presented to the people, by ministers in sermons and by laymen to platform to result of the church can be presented to the people, by ministers in sermons and by laymen to platform to rectify the different fire engines carried in the increase of the different fire engines varied from eight to filteen seconds. Engine Company No. 19 executed the mean outer because of the different fire engines varied from eight to filteen seconds.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE FIGURES IN CROKER'S ELECTION DISTRICT-INDICTMENTS THREAT-ENED-AN EXPLANATION FROM ALDERMAN PURROY-POWERS OF THE CANVASSERS.

The peculiar action of the Board of Canvassers to

unting the votes for Schell and Morrissey in the Twenty-third election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district was the occasion of a good deal of discussion around the City Hall yesterday. It is not apparently a seasonable time for officials to give the smallest ground for suspicion that the purity of the ballot box is being interfered with. For several days previous to the canvass of the Eighteenth district it was ru mored around the City Hall that some irregular tactics were intended in counting the figures of that locality. These rumors came principally from the republican side of the Aldermanic Board. Under a resolution passed by the canvassers on the first day of their sessions it was ordered that three Aldermen would constitute a quorum for the mere routine work of calling off and entering the flaures. When the Twenty-third Election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district was reached the following Aldermen were present :- Tammany democrats. Messrs. Purroy, Keenan, Sauer, Tuomey, Lewis and Joyce; anti-l'ammany democrat, Mr. Bryan Reily; republicans, Messrs. Howland, Morris, Pinckney and Purrov's motion to accept the figures "177" as Schell's vote in the Twenty-third district, the "yeas" and "nays" were not taken, although called for. The vote was then rendered vivd voce, Alderman Sauer acting as chairman at the time. Aldermen Lewis and Reilly, it is claimed, were in a corner of the room, in close conversation, and did not pay any attention to going on in matter. They, therefore, did not vote on Mr. Purroy's motion. In fact, the question was so speedily settled by the Chair that it was impossible to tell who actually voted for or against the proposition. One fact was perfectly clear, that Mesers. Howland, Pinckney and Morris did all they could to prevent the figures being canvassed at "177" instead returns, and as also written in on the Supervisor's returns, which was read off by Alderman Keenan.

Alderman Howland looked over the County Clerk's and Supervisor's returns, and yesterday vouched for the authenticity of the statement as to their exact condition. Aldermen Pinckney and Morris sat beside Bernard C. Ryan, the clerk, who entered the figures as called off by Mr. Keenan. Alderman Simonson,

Bernard C. Ryan, the clerk, who entered the figures as called off by Mr. Keenan. Alderman Simonson, another republican, also looked at the Supervisor's return of this vote.

When the canvassers assembled yesterday this was the condition of affairs, the numerals "177" standing on the sheets prepared by Ryan in entering the votes for Schoil and Morrissey in the contested district. In the afternoon ex-assemblyman Thomas Costigan visited the Aldermanic chamber in the interest of Senator Morrissey and held a snort conversation with Aldermen Sauer and Keenan. He stated privately that Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury had been retained as counsel for Mr. Morrissey, and that this gentleman was then engaged in preparing affinavits to be presented to the District Altorine, within a view of having the guilty parties indicted by the Grand Jury. This statement was carried around the chamber from mouth to mouth, and caused considerable excitement. It was understood that Senator Morrissey had also telegraphed directions to his friends to engage counsel, in order that his rights might be protected in the canvass.

RECTIFYING THE "CLERICAL KREOK."

A few minutes after Mr. Costigan entered Alderman Purroy came into the room, accompanied by Coroner Croker. The President of the Board of Alderman Purroy came into the room, accompanied by Coroner Croker, and other gentlemen to the Board of Alderman helighteenth Assembly district which made it appear that the vote had been given to Mr. Schell for the purpose of enabing Coroner Croker and other gentlemen to win bets. "I am authorized to say," continued Mr. Purroy, "that neither Coroner Croker nor any of the gentlemen named made a bet on the result in that district, and that they do not know of any bets having been made on that district, or on the election district in which John Kelly lives. It would be absurd to bet on these district was canvassed. He annitited that the County Clerk's return showed in the avercised their right to canvass the votes by cither returns. They consequently had given

to-day.

tion vividly on the mind of the hearer, and are a great attraction. After the lecture the larger part of the antience went upon the platform to examine the photographs and glean more information from the lecture, which he imparted most graciously.

In his lecture Dr. Corning first spoke of the mysterious and incomprehensible phenomenon of Grecian culture developing itself independently of all other culture, and of the Augustan age of literature in such as apparent that Mr. Waterbury has apparent the matter, he said that the alleged change.

was called upon by a likeable reporter during the alternoon and questioned regarding the rumor. While it was apparent that Mr. Waterbury had as yet taken no steps in the matter, he said tone the alleged changing of the figures, so as to give Mr. Scheil the greaten number of votes in that district, was unfouthedly a gross swindle. The perpetration of the traud it evidence sufficient to convince the community that Mr. Morrasey had beaten Mr. Scheil in that district. The Supervisors' act, however, is merely granutous, and could not have any possible bearing upon wagers. No one will give up money upon any such decision as that of the supervisors, and if those that were really the losers are not compelled by their sense of honor to pay, why, that ends it. The courts will have nothing to do with such cases. The only advantage to be gamed by their sense of honor to pay, why, that Mr. Waterbury could see, was the pretext it gives Coroner Croker to reluse to pay certain alleged wagers lost by him.

SEGENSIVE POINTS IN THE ELECTION LAW.

During the canvass frequent complaints have been made as to gross irregularities practiced by the inspectors of election in preparing and sending in their statements and returns. In view of the trouble which has occurred in canvassing the Croker district the following section of the Election laws of this city will be lound of interest;—

Section 56. The said inspectors shall make triplicate statements of the result of the canvass and estimate of the vote. Each of the statement shall be made, and the time of opening and closing the poils of such election district and Assembly district and the entrain a caption for which they were review, which statement shall be made, and the time of opening shall cover ever, which statement shall be substituted in the payer forming part of the statement, shall be written, or partly written and partly printed, in words at length, and as the end thereof a certificate, and each statement is correct in all respects, which statement shall be written, or partl

THE WORKINGMEN JUBILANT.

The leaders of the working men's party in this city were jubilant yesterday when they accrtained the total vote the party had received throughout the State. They claim that at the next spring elections they will put forth so much strength that the party will at once become a power in the State, and protes and advance the interests of workingmen in a manner hitherto never attempted by labor organizations They had, previous to last election, only three weeks to organize, and yet they polled 21,000 votes in the State and carried several cities. Encouraged by this showing they are now laying their plans in this city for reorganization with great earnestness, and are weeding out all those men who, during the last canvass, proved recreant to the trusts reposed in them. The Executive Committee of the party in this county will meet this evening at Germania Assembly Rooms and lay the groundwork of the praitive propose to pursue. The protost which was made a few days since by the party, on account of the throwing out of several ballots cast in some of the election districts in this city, was supplemented on Saturday last by pincing in the hands of the District Aitorney the silidavits of voters who had voted the labor ticket, and of whom no reconning had been made in the returns. It is the purpose of the Executive Committee to have the inspectors of election in the districts referred to indicted and tried for the offences complained of. State and carried several cities. Encouraged by this

TAMMANY'S DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

At a recent meeting of the Tammany Committee or Organization Messrs, Purroy, Keenan and Gilon were appointed to investigate the condition of the General Committee in the Sixteenth Assembly District, where Committee in the Sixteenth Assembly District, where there are supposed to be two factions contending for control. These gentlemen met at Tammany Hall yeasterday afternoon. Nearly all the members of the Sixteenth District Committee were present, including General Spinola, Edward L. Gani, George Kody and others. Views were expressed that the district was very much disorganized and would require immediate change as to membership. No personal charges were made, but it was resolved to make a report to the Gommittee on Organization at its next gathering.